



KNOWLEDGE . . . LIBERTY . . . UTILITY . . . REPRESENTATION . . . RESPONSIBILITY.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1834.

NO. 28.

From the New York Times.

There is an important addition to our great system of internal improvement in contemplation—no less than that of a ship canal to unite the waters of Lake Erie with those of Lake Ontario. We comply willingly with a request to insert a report of the proceedings of a Convention held in reference to the project.

The following are the proceedings of the Convention held at Utica on the 11th of September, to take into consideration the project of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, and one from Oswego to the Hudson.

Pursuant to a previous notice, a large number of delegates from various sections on the route met at the City Hall, when the meeting was organized by calling C. J. Burckle to the chair, and appointing Joseph E. Bloomfield Secretary, pro tem.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to select officers for the meeting, draft resolutions, and prepare a memorial.

Adjourned to three o'clock P. M., when the committee reported the name of James G. King, (of the Chamber of Commerce, New York,) President; John Townsend, of Amboy, A. B. Johnson, of Utica, G. A. M'Whorter, of Oswego, and Amos S. Tryon, of Lewiston, Vice Presidents; James E. Bloomfield, of Utica, and James H. Bell, of New York, Secretaries.

The committees appointed for the purpose reported a memorial embracing the views of the Convention, both on the "Ship Canal," and its sister project, the "Canal round Niagara Falls;" and after some debate, it was on motion—

Resolved, That the memorial reported by the committee be adopted, subject to the provision, that so much of the memorial as relates to the canal around the Falls of Niagara, be addressed to Congress; and so much of the same as refers to the canal between Lake Ontario and the Hudson, be addressed to the State Legislature.

The following resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Convention, were reported by the committee for that purpose, and unanimously carried:

Resolved, That experience teaches us that the Erie Canal must, at some future period, (which period is near at hand,) become inadequate to transport all the products that will be furnished even by our own State, without reference to other sections of country that will naturally desire a market in the city of New York; and that an enlightened forecast should induce our Legislature to adopt the proposed improvement, before it shall become an indispensable, as the State will gain by this anticipation a new and enlarged commerce, that will otherwise be driven to seek a foreign market.

Resolved, That the great efforts of the Canadian Government, to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and by means of the Welland canal, to furnish an uninterrupted ship navigation from the great lakes to the Ocean, and the equally great efforts of some of our sister states to divert from New York the carrying trade and products of the west, admonish us to lose no time in counteracting these formidable, but noble rivalries.

Resolved, That a counteraction can be effectually accomplished by providing a navigable communication from the great western lakes to the Hudson, for vessels of a construction adapted to the navigation of the lakes.

Resolved, That this great improvement can be accomplished by constructing slack water and canal navigation from Lake Ontario, through and along the Oswego river, the Oneida Lake, Wood Creek, and the Mohawk, to the Hudson.

Resolved, That the natural facilities for the undertaking are so great, that it may be completed at an almost trifling expense in comparison with the great objects in view.

Resolved, That in the construction of this great improvement, vessels from Lake Erie may reach a market some weeks earlier in the spring, than through the Erie canal; and by means of the magnitude of such vessels, the expense of freight will at all times be less than by canal boats. These two advantages over the present mode of transportation will essentially counteract the difficulties that will otherwise induce shipments to Montreal, Que-

bec, and other markets—especially as the rail road from Utica, may, if the state shall please, be used to complete the intercourse with the Hudson at seasons of the year when the Erie shall be closed.

Resolved, That in connexion with these improvements, the above navigation for lake vessels may, with but little additional expense, be extended to the Salt Springs at Salina, to Ithaca, at the south-western extremity of Cayuga Lake, and to Seneca Lake.

Resolved, That a memorial be presented to the next legislature on the subject of these resolutions, praying that an examination and survey be made of the proposed improvement, to embrace its practicability, importance and public cost.

The following resolutions in relation to the Ship Canal around Niagara Falls, were also unanimously carried:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the construction of national works in aid of the natural facilities for communication between the States, for the advancement and security of our commercial intercourse with foreign powers, and for the securing of the national defence, is the most effective means of encouraging the industry of the nation and of strengthening the bonds of our national union.—That for such purposes, therefore, liberal appropriations of public lands, or from the public treasury of the funds not required for the necessary expenses of government are demanded on principles of justice, of expediency, and by the dictates of sound policy.

Resolved, That among the great objects of internal improvement indisputably of a national character, this meeting regards the construction of a navigable communication between Lakes Erie and Ontario as the most prominent, the most simple, to be obstructed by fewer difficulties, to be accomplished at the least expense, and most likely to contribute to the common defence and the general welfare of the Union.

Resolved, That the agricultural interests of the West, the commercial and manufacturing interests of the Eastern and Middle States, and even the cotton and tobacco planting interests of the south-west, are deeply interested in affording every possible facility and security to the navigation of the Northern Lakes.

Resolved, That the construction of a navigable communication of a capacity to admit steamboats and other vessels navigating Lakes Erie and Ontario would greatly aid our commerce with the colonial possessions of a foreign power, the commerce between the States and the Indian tribes of the West.

Resolved, That the military defence of the extensive frontier lying upon the St. Lawrence, the lakes and the communicating rivers, is worthy of the highest consideration of the national government and that in the opinion of this meeting no measure would more largely contribute to that defence in free navigation from the St. Lawrence to the head waters of Lake Michigan.

Resolved, Therefore, That the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, by which an uninterrupted navigable communication may be effected between Lake Ontario and the upper lakes, is an object worthy of the immediate attention of the general government, and claiming a liberal appropriation of the surplus revenues of the nation: That a memorial expressive of the wishes and purposes of this Convention be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to present the same to the House of Representatives, and to make use of every honorable effort to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Burckle, Stewart, Gen. Smith, of Oswego, J. H. Bell, and J. E. Bloomfield, presenting the great importance of immediate action on this subject, as a national work, a ship canal for the eight miles required round the Niagara Falls, and that our State should execute the work of an enlarged canal for steamboats, thence from Oswego to Utica, and from there to the Hudson, calculated on the largest scale proportioned to the supply of water.

A Central State Corresponding Committee, consisting of Henry Seymour, J. E. Bloomfield, A. B. Johnson, C. P. Kirkland,

Alvan Stewart, A. Munson, E. B. Sherman, R. B. Miller, and N. Devereux, were appointed to receive and answer communications, with full power to take steps to advance the project. In New York a Corresponding Committee, consisting of James G. King, Isaac Hone, John L. Graham, Abraham Varick, F. C. Cutting, and James H. Bell, was appointed; in Albany, Erastus Corning, C. E. Dudley, and L. Benedict; Shenectady, John I. Degraff, Alonzo C. Paige, I. Riggs; Oswego, C. J. Burckle, G. A. M'Whorter, and Henry Fitzburgh. It was also—

Resolved, That the Central Executive Committee, appointed at this meeting, give efficacy to the foregoing resolutions by corresponding with New York, Albany, Oswego, Geneva, and other places peculiarly interested, and pursue vigorously all other measures which they shall deem serviceable to the great enterprise contemplated by this meeting.

Resolved, That the several towns and counties interested in the proposed improvements, which have not been furnished by this meeting with a corresponding committee, be requested to organize such a committee, and notify the names thereof, to the General Executive Committee at Utica.

The meeting was then adjourned sine die.

J. E. BLOOMFIELD, } Secretaries.
JAMES H. BELL, }

Utica, Sept. 11, 1834.

From the Globe.

Statement of the amount of Gold remaining at the Mint uncoined on the 25th October, 1834, with the amount deposited for coinage within the week ending November 1st; together with the amount of New Gold coinage.

Remining uncoined at the Mint, October 25th,	\$341,800
Deposited for coinage during the week ending November, 1st, viz.	
Uncoined bullion,	\$1,800
Foreign coins,	243,300
	245,100
	\$586,900
Amount coined within the week ending November 1st, including \$40,000 in quarter eagles,	\$248,200
Remaining uncoined,	\$338,700
Amount coined from 1st August last, to 25th October, instant,	\$2,241,700
Amount coined from to 25th October, to 1st Nov.	248,200
Total amount of new gold coinage,	\$2,489,900

OFFICIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE }
November 3d, 1834. }

By the fourth article of the Convention concluded with Spain, on the 17th of February last, a copy of which is published with the President's Proclamation of the 1st instant, it is stipulated that the Government of the United States will deliver to the Spanish Minister, at Washington, in six months after the exchange of the ratifications, a note or list of the claims of American citizens against the Government of Spain, specifying their amounts respectively. The ratifications having been exchanged at Madrid, on the 14th of August last, the term within which this list is to be furnished to the Minister will expire on the 14th day of February next. It is therefore requested that all persons having claims against the Spanish Government, which have originated since the 22d of February, 1819, and before the time of signing the Convention, and which are supposed to be included in the terms of the said treaty, will send to this Department without delay, a note thereof, specifying the nature and amount of each claim, and the name of the claimant.

JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.



PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM DUANE.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 8, 1834.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In conformity with the terms of subscription to this paper, it is requested that those who have, through any cause, omitted to pay the advance of 5 dolls. will be pleased to do so without delay, in order that preparation for a daily publication may be made before the meeting of Congress.

The Editor employs no collector, because the fair wages of such a person would be a reduction of so much of the subscription.—Payment will be received every week day, before ten o'clock or between one and three o'clock, at the office, Elizabeth St. Or from ten to one, and three to five, at No. 7, State House Buildings.

THE REVOLUTION GOING ON!

At the election in the City of New York, in the last spring, the sacred principle of free election was violated, and, for the first time in this Union, the enemies of representative and free government resorted to arms!!

The effect, however, was not such as had been calculated upon. Those men of great pretensions and little wisdom, expected to accomplish by *Terror* what they could not effect by *Corruption*.

Two characters have earned a *durable reputation* on that occasion. *Silas E. Burrows*, the speculator in large, and *Redwood Fisher*, the adventurer in small. The former, the active agent of the Bank, and *go-between* in the purchase of *white slaves* and slanderous presses;—the latter, who, like many other hypocrites, figured in his small way, as a *moderé* in extreme—any-thing-arian or a *nothing-arian*—who, as he could not swim upon the stream of adulation in our quakerly city, without money or credit, upon the mere capital stock of slippery sentiments—emigrated to New York, where he expected to find a people more ready to accept his smooth words—and *pay for them*.

These two now *celebrateable* men at arms, marked the character of the violence, outrage, and dishonor, which insulted that noble city, were very *successful* in producing a seriousness and sensibility which were not likely to pass away with the season. They left an impression of how much mischief *little men* may do, when the people repose unsuspectingly on their strength when called to action.

The election of three days in New York has terminated—and the arms of last spring are now *reversed*—to celebrate the *funeral of Bank Corruption and Federal Terror*. We give the returns as they have reached us from the *Times*—and we congratulate Philadelphia on the regeneration of her sister city—anticipating, that as the *resort to arms* at the previous election in New York has led to the triumph of those for whose destruction those armaments, and that ransacking of the arsenal were resorted to,—so we anticipate, that although Mr. *Webster*, and his associate itinerant spouters, Messrs. *Southard* and *Ewing*, have, like the clamors of the sea, resolved into frothy bubbles and foul air—the *rivalship in arms* which grew up in Philadelphia, and terminated in the bloodshed of two peaceable and honest citizens, and the infliction of grievous wounds on many others, will awaken the People of Philadelphia to the same indignant but resolved sense of the wickedness and barbarity of those who carried the imitation of New York to an excess so far exceeding.

The following is from the *Times* of Thursday morning:

There is not so noble a victory recorded in our political history as the Democrats have achieved in this glorious campaign. We have carried before us all opposition, and the enemy are scattered like chaff before the strong wind. 2,500 majority has nobly vindicated the pledges which the Democracy gave at their first meeting after the spring election. We were deluded then—suffering from their malignant devices, and borne down by the

pressure which paralyzed our industry and our business—and many of our staunchest friends then went against us in the honest conviction that the measures of our government were injurious and unwise. The results have proved the falsity of the enemy's assertions, and manifested the prudence of the government, and as the light of truth broke through the clouds of deception, men's minds have returned to their former convictions, and once more we have gone in our wonted strength in support of the administration of our choice, of the veteran patriot and hero who sustains the interests of his country in peace, as he defended its integrity in war.

The whole number of votes polled at this election is 35,821 which is 694 more than was given at the Charter Election in the Spring. All the Wards, except the Sixth, (which owing to the indisposition of Mr. McCarty, one of the inspectors, was not gone into,) canvassed the State Ticket.

The following returns of *majorities* were received up to 12 o'clock last night, at Tammany Hall.

	Marcy.	Seward.	
1st Ward	—	812	official.
2d "	—	454	"
3d "	—	334	"
4th "	58	official	"
5th "	—	81	"
6th "	300	estimated	"
7th "	287	official	"
8th "	203	"	"
9th "	503	"	"
10th "	606	"	"
11th "	1112	"	"
12th "	624	"	"
13th "	438	"	"
14th "	380	"	"
15th "	—	324	"
	4508	2005	
	2005		

2503 majority for Marcy and Tracy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Majority for Marcy and Tracy, 562, of which Brooklyn gave 418. Brasher is elected in Kings by about 800 majority. The Democratic candidate for Clerk, by about 1000.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Democratic majority, - - - - 300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Democratic majority, - - - - 710

ORANGE COUNTY.

Democratic majority, - - - - 150

PENNSYLVANIA REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED

DEMOCRATS. FEDERALISTS.

DISTRICTS.		DISTRICTS.	
1.—J. B. Sutherland,	1436.	2.—James Harper, }	1879.
		J. R. Ingersoll, }	
3.—*Michael W. Ash,	1257.	4.—Edw. Darlington, }	1862.
		David Potts, Jr. }	
		Wm. Heister. }	
5.—Jacob Fry, jr.	719.	6.—Mathias Morris,	301.
7.—David Wagener,	2884.		
8.—*Edward B. Hubley,	1170.		
9.—H. A. Muhlenberg,	2684.		
11.—*Henry Logan,	599.	10.—William Clark,	537.
		12.—George Chambers,	1334
13.—Jesse Miller,	210.		
14.—Jos. Henderson,	409		
15.—And'w. Beaumont,	851		
16.—J. B. Anthony,	2218.		
17.—John Laporte,	1025.		
18.—*Job Mann,	579		
19.—*J. Klingensmith, jr.	1420.		
20.—*Andrew Buchanan,	1041		
		21.—T. M. T. McKeenan,	134
		22.—Harmar Denny,	452
23.—Saml. Harrison,	2181		
		24.—John Banks,	234
25.—John Galbraith,	1631		

Whole number of votes, 184,619—Democratic maj. 15,479.

* In the place of those who at present misrepresent their constituents.

POLITICAL POWER AND THE PRESS.

No. I.

We propose to cogitate in such a mood as may surprize—nay, shock some—who take up opinions flying and fly along with them any where or no where.

The influence of the *press*—its state, condition, and other phenomena—in England, in France, and the United States; the only countries in which the press obtains freedom, though in each there be some mitigation. We have for several years been ready to *explode* some *curious history* of our country and press; and to say such things as no one could guess, much less suspect, to be real; whether we shall in this article arrive at the point of blowing up, will depend entirely on the quantity of cogitation we shall utter on the matter which has brought up the reminiscence.

A letter appeared in the Albany Daily Advertiser some time ago, dated at Liverpool, 16th September 1834. We laid it by for a future purpose. Our special purpose excludes what does not apply to the *influence of the press*; what does we shall extract here, so that the matter, theme, and commentary may be at once under the eye, and the judgment.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16th, 1834.

The repeal of the *Newspaper Stamps*, has set the press in England in a complete ferment. It seems to be universally admitted and believed that the *stamp duty on newspapers* will be entirely repealed during the next session of Parliament. Newspapers will then be as *cheap* in England as they are with you at present. Owing to the *high price*, comparatively speaking, at which newspapers are sold in England; a daily paper is considered as an article of luxury, the enjoyment of which is confined almost exclusively to the middle and higher ranks of life. The annual cost of a London daily paper is about *ten guineas*, (\$50) which is the fourth or fifth part of a laboring man's earning, and the result of the present arrangement has been to make newspapers a *kind of monopoly*, both with regard to readers and proprietors.

The leading and influential Journals view the *change* contemplated with fear and trembling, as it will inevitably injure, and perhaps destroy some of them.

The expenses of a *London daily paper*, more especially a morning one, are enormous, so much so, that it is difficult to imagine how a sheet can be produced like that of the "Times," and "Herald," at half the present price without entailing loss and ruin on the owners.

A large additional increase of circulation may fairly be looked for, but the increased competition with regard to numbers which the change will produce, as well as the great reduction which must necessarily take place in the price of *advertisements*, present fear to the owners of established papers which they cannot disguise from themselves or conceal from the public.

The *Times* newspaper has recently been attacking *Lord Brougham* in the most bitter manner, and these attacks are founded in *jealousy and hatred of the proposed change*, however much they may be glossed over with an air of patriotism. The *Chancellor* is notoriously partial to the *education of the People*, and, consequently, the diffusion of the elements of knowledge at the lowest possible rate.

Whenever the *stamp duty* is repealed, the society with which his *Lordship* is connected intend immediately to commence a *London morning and evening newspaper*, on which talent of the first kind will be employed, and the price of which is intended to be *ONE PENNY EACH*! What a revolution this change of system will work in the moral condition of England in a few years, I leave you to imagine.

This is the *theme*.

What is it to us? Some fire-side *feelosopher* may say, and we say it concerns us not a little; for as the affairs of the whole world are made up of the imitations and improvements, the borrowing, and the stealing, each of and from the other; as the old world has already begun to borrow from us who have borrowed so much from them, whatever relates to the free press any where, must bear upon it every where.

Let us set up some further *landmarks*, so that we may know where we are as we travel along.

We have not the latest estimates of the periodical press in England or France; but we have some data sufficiently recent to fulfil our purpose.

There were published in London, four years ago, (1830,) 54 newspapers, and in England and Wales 154 others = 208 + 36 in Scotland = 244; making 346 publications, communicating information of every description, in one week; and in a year 17,200 several publications.

By official returns in the general post office there were issued in London 1,207,794 newspapers, exclusive of the immense number of 10,654,912 papers delivered or transmitted by a class of men called *news-venders*; for the London newspapers have no other subscribers than those venders, who on taking up papers at the publication office, pay down the cash, and obtain a predetermined per centage on their payments, which constitutes the profit of the *vender*, who thus makes a business for himself and is the collector *sans charge* for the proprietor of the paper.

In England and Ireland the average sale of newspapers was 120,000 per day, consuming 81,600 reams of paper per annum, besides 150 other periodicals, which consumed about 30,000 reams.

The *stamp duty* in 1829 amounted to £500,000 = \$2,550,000.

The morning papers, in London, employ about *sixty to eighty* persons each; and *eight or ten* reporters, relieving each other every hour, in rotation, during the session of Parliament, and supply the materials for 24 to 30 compositors, on each paper, who also relieve each other in rotation. A large London paper contains about 750,000 distinct letters and spaces, and an expert compositor there composes 2400 in an hour, distributes his letter and corrects his own matter. Our American compositors do not equal this at least. About *two-thirds* of a London newspaper is *original*, that is, it is not copied from any other publication, and is delivered to the compositor on small slips of 12mo size, and dispatched to the compositor as fast as written.

These are authentic data concerning the English press: of the French press our information is not so minute, but it is enough for our exemplification.

In 1830, there were published in Paris, 152 Journals, literary and religious, and 17 political = 169; of these, 151 were considered *liberal*, and having 197,000 subscribers; the other 18 illiberals, had subscribers 21,000. The country papers were 75, with 99,000 subscribers; in all 244 publications, and 317,000 subscribers.

In 1828, the sale of newspapers in France was 144,000,000, printed on 288,000 reams of paper.

In England, the *stamp duties* enabled the Government to control, and sometimes to destroy the press for its freedom; the proprietors were obliged to enter their names and give security bonds of £400 sterling to pay the duties though in fact, no papers pass through the stamp office until the duties are actually paid, so that the *security* was a mere artifice to place the proprietor under *surveillance* as effectively as under the more odious *police surveillance* of Paris.

We here see a tolerably distinct view of the action of the press in England and in France, and we confine ourselves to this point.

Our information as to the American press, which should be better known, or more certain, is very imperfect; but this arises principally out of the facility and cheapness with which a press may be established, the fluctuations of population, and the migratory spirit of a free people in a rich country, where the space occupied by 12,000,000 is fully adequate to afford ample possessions to more than 120,000,000 of people.

In the United States, in 1800, there were estimated to be about 42 papers, of every description.

The attempts made to ascertain the actual number have always failed, through a by no means generous or discreet temper; a sort of sullen and unsocial disinclination to gratify a useful curiosity, or to indulge in that ignoble selfishness which asks *what am I to get by it?* At a subsequent period, papers, through causes which this article has specially in view to reveal, the number exceeded

800, and probably at this time, 1150; and opulence has so much increased in the South and West, that as in colonial times, a blacksmiths shop, a tavern, and a ball-alley, were the essentials to constitute a *town*; in the present time the newspaper has superseded the ball-alley, and the ingredients of a town, now, are a tavern, a newspaper, and a smith's shop.

Many of those presses are ephemeral, and even in our cities the press has not exhibited any degree of constancy which affords competent data, for a precise and permanent estimate. Indeed permanency is out of the question, the progression of population and the rise of settlements are so rapid.

The particular consideration to which our attention is now attracted, by the article above quoted, is the actual state of the press in England and France, and what may be deemed a *paradox* the beneficial influence of the existing system in both, and the danger which may arise out of the change proposed to be made, in the abolition of the stamps in England. To others this may appear a paradox, to us it is no paradox, and we shall endeavor to unravel it.

To the cause of revolution in France, and of Reform in England, a unity of sentiment was of the first importance. The Government of the Bourbons, and Napoleon himself, with all his genius, held the press under an imperious restraint and responsibility; and believed that by limiting the number of Journals, and rendering the establishments more difficult or impracticable, that they thereby protected their power from popular enquiry and control. The Government of England arrived at the same conclusion, but differed only in the mode of repression, that is, by *stamp taxes*, taxes on advertising, heavy bonds of responsibility, so as to render it impracticable for any but the opulent to enter upon such undertakings. So far as repression, by regulation, on the multiplication of different Journals went, success was complete in both countries; but the *consequences* had not been measured by the sagacity of statesmen. They did not perceive, that as the multiplication of separate Journals was interdicted, curiosity was concentrated and unity of sentiment propagated, and the same principles, and the same impulses given to a greater extent and in a greater proportion, by one Gazette with 300,000 readers, than if the same number of readers had been amused or instructed by one hundred Journals, each having 3000 readers.

By congregating 300,000 readers to a single print, the emoluments being proportional with the number of patrons, the best talents were invited into activity by adequate rewards; whereas, papers with only 3000 readers each, must necessarily assure talents adapted to their means, and the diversity of human character, temper, studies, and degrees of knowledge so unequal, that, instead of being united in sentiment, as they were by the brilliant power, eloquence, and energy of *one* popular paper, there would be probably *one hundred different opinions* on any one topic.

Apply these considerations to the case of France in 1790, and in every subsequent stage of the French Revolution. It was said constantly, it is Paris that rules France—it is Paris that overthrows the monarchy—it is Paris that does every thing! But examine it more closely, it was from Paris that *truth* was diffused, *crimes* exposed, principles of right, and justice promulged; but Paris was not a mere mechanical machine which operated by a combination of artificial powers; it was the centre of knowledge, and from that centre, through *a few* Journals, was diffused the undivided sentiment which overwhelmed the whole armory of monarchy, nobility, hierarchies, and privileges.

It would not be difficult for any men of ordinary good sense to carry out these reasonings to more comprehensive consequences; our object is to furnish materials for thinking, and for application to our own case, which if we do not carry out in this number we shall in another;

for the subject is so full of matter that there is some difficulty in keeping the thread of observation disentangled.

Apply what has been said of France to the case of England, and however the details may vary one from the other, the operating causes and effects are the same in degree. In England as in France, the policy had contracted the power of publication. London like Paris was the centre of power, legislation, ambition, luxury, learning, and fashion. It is in such a city, alone, that establishments so expensive, and yet so productive as the Chronicle, Times, and Herald, could be sustained. A million of people must contain a vast number of readers, and as the patronage, so was the encouragement and emolument.

No other city, no town, could afford means to reward talent, and the very circumstance of ten or twelve reporters for one paper indicates the necessary patronage, and the qualifications for the service must be manifest, since the *stissors* had no share in their labors.

Yet with all the advantages of the press, and under all the disadvantages with which the Government sought to restrain it, the concentration of talent in a few Journals spread the same principles over all parts of the country; and it is in this way that the press by its unity, constancy, intelligence, and spirit in a few years produced a total revolution.

Skirving and others were prosecuted, and transported to Botany Bay as felons, for *arguing no more than the Parliament of England has since done by a special law*.

The contest was to be sure a long one; it may date from the commencement of the reign of George III. which had no rival, for folly, except that of Louis XVI.

Many collateral causes operated no doubt with the press; all we mean to insist upon is, that the Government in repressing the number of periodical publications, taxing and restraining them by every means which power can secretly exercise—first, the press at variance with power, as its oppressor, stimulated the mind to more vigorous action, with the hope of repressing the oppressor, and by spreading through the country the constant concentration of talent, infused a spirit which an hundred country Journals could never agree in maintaining.

Those eminent Journals, which have for so many years distinguished the British Metropolis, are we see *alarmed!* And it is curious to mark how differently similar circumstances operate. The great Journals of London are alarmed for their safety, because the *stamp acts* are to be repealed.

One of the moving causes of the American Revolution, was the levying a paltry tax by stamps! We do not go into the consequences or compare the facts, every one may do that.

The question as it concerns England, and the circumstances stated in the extract, admit of much matter of argument; but our purpose on setting out was, as is our practice, to bring those transactions, of which we treat, home to our own business and bosoms, which we propose doing in another essay.

BANK LIBERALITY.

Eleven dozen of the speeches delivered by Daniel Webster, in the United States Senate, in *favor of the panic and against our country*—and of John Q. Adams, *never delivered at all*, published by Gales and Seaton, at Washington, on fine super-royal Troy Bank paper, were safely landed at the Post Office, in this village, on the 2d inst.

Liberality like this, extended throughout the several towns in the Union, taking the population of this town as the standard, would require a supply of 720,000 copies. These, at six cents the copy, would cost some one the snug sum of \$43,200. Who pays? John Q. probably, for it is not to be supposed that the Bank would spend a cent, for political purposes for the world. Besides, the Bank knows better how to invest its money, for Watson Webb cost only \$52,000, and he may be useful in a small way until the charter expires—whereas, these little super-royal Troy bantlings fell still-born, precisely at the moment they reached their destination.—*Lewis County Republican*.

FREE GOVERNMENT—ITS FRUIT.

The progress of society and civilization in the United States generally, has confounded all the antecedent theories of population, policy, and government, so that the world, like parents in old age, who look to their children, the sons so much exceed their progenitors. But the phenomena are not less remarkable or surprising in similar relations between the *old thirteen* and the newly risen or rising *thirteen*, (two of which are yet on the anvil.) This progress is most striking in Ohio, which not thirty years risen out of the wilderness, has become the fourth, and is likely to become the third state in population.

Thirty years is a long progress, when the rise of *Indiana*, *Illinois*, and *Missouri*, are measured on the scale of time.

But the great prodigies of civilization are the States more Southern; Louisiana was indeed a State born in manhood.

What shall be said of Alabama and Mississippi; already in a space of time one half less than Ohio, reaching so full a measure of civilization and prosperity, such as there is no equal example of in human annals.

We were led to these reflections by the speaking character of the numerous *public papers* which the new States send forth, and the literary character which they sustain.

There is *Mobile*, which in our recollection was unknown to our newspaper geographers, unless as the name of a river, and as a disputed point of limitation between East and West Florida, and as the landing place of *Soto* or *Lasalle*; a place then described as like the "*Sarnonian bog*," where life had no inheritance, and snakes, crocodiles and skunks only could find a suitable lair.

This same *Mobile* is now the centre of a rich cultivation, and rivals New Orleans, (only 100 miles distant,) in the growing magnitude of its rich exports.

It has outgrown our former knowledge, and has surprised us by the prosperous aspect of its *daily papers*, folios of seven columns, occupied by the testimonials of its commercial activity in the quantity, variety, and constant rotation of mercantile advertising; and those occasional scintillations which show the progress of prosperity in the taste for literary knowledge and the Drama.

A striking characteristic of the truth generally, in the States new and old, is the style and topics of literary and political discussion. We recollect when, before those *new States were born*, the papers of the Eastern States had *no equals*; even in the contentions of politics, the *honors were divided* as to talent, spirit and ingenuity; no revolution has had a greater extreme than that of the newspapers of the East and South. The East has travelled with *Cancer*, while the South has ripened with its constant sun. In fact, we could single out papers of the South which surpass in talent, and in sound principles of Democracy too—all that preceded them or are now their contemporaries.

We express the sentiments which observation and reflection inspire; and do not pretend to discuss it further, than to awaken admiration and induce the curiosity of others who take joy from the national prosperity, and some effects which no other form of government could produce.

Since this was written, we find the following, which we annex.

Mobile is advancing rapidly to importance, and promises to be, at an early day, one of the leading cities of the South. The following glance at its improvements, present and prospective, is from the Register of the 18th ult.

"The confirmation which seven years of uninterrupted health has given to the salubrity of *Mobile*; the excellence of its police—the air of neatness in its dwellings in the city and suburbs—together with the advantages of trade, steadily and rapidly increasing with the population of the State, have induced an accession to our population this season, much beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine among us. We are informed that several merchants have arrived, who have ordered goods, and are unable to find stores in which to expose them for sale. Real

estate has advanced in some situations, more than 100 per cent. in twelve months, and the general advance in building lots and in rents, has more than averaged fifty per cent. since the last season. Numerous buildings for stores and dwelling houses are being erected, to the order of lessees already engaged. The waters, too, have anticipated their usual rise by six weeks, and have so much advanced the delivery of the planter's crops, which command a liberal price. In short, *Mobile* and the State of Alabama, may safely challenge a comparison with any portion of the Union, in prosperity, present or prospective."—*Baltimore American*.

REVIEW.

EDUCATION—No. IV.

Necessity of Popular Education as a National Object, &c.—By J. SIMPSON.—Leavitt, Lord, & Co. New York.

In page 55, Mr. Simpson leads the pupil from the Grammar School to the College. We do not copy or abridge his notions; they are in some respects a fair description, but lead to no better conclusion. He exposes the quackery of Colleges, and the imperfections of their purposes to a rational and practically useful life, and among other matter says:—"How many are there of an hundred, *even among those called scholars themselves*, who retain the Greek they carried from school, or ever improve it to a familiar reading and perfect understanding of the Greek authors? Dr. Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the Edinburg University, who obtained the highest honors in Greek at school and college, had forgotten all he ever knew."

There is a point, however, which Mr. Simpson, perhaps, does not observe or regard. It is the influence of a reputation for knowledge of Latin and Greek, has upon the bulk of men. We have in our mind's eye a gross example of this source of deceptive influence, especially in a society where the *tailor* has done more than the school or the college for the greater number. A man upon the mere credit—and that credit would scarcely find an endorser—has passed upon the world as a man profound in all kinds of wisdom, but who, in fact, is as ignorant as a ten year old scholar, of every thing that belongs to rational life, *upon the reputation of his Greek excerpts*.

In the third chapter, the author falls into the old scholastic theory, instead of abiding by the foundation on facts, with which he set out.

We shall not follow him in his equivocal classification of the faculties of lighter feelings, such as animal propensities—to food, sex, offspring, attachment—to fight, destroy—the propensities to conceal, acquire, construct—sentiments of self-love, desire of estimation, and fear: HIGHER FEELINGS—moral sentiments, benevolence, justice, veneration, hope, firmness, wonder, imagination, the ludicrous, imitation: Intellect—knowing faculties, conviction of existences, of events, percipients of form, color, sound: Reflecting faculties—comparison, necessary consequence, language. This is a bare summary of his heads.

But they betray, at once, the mistake of this well-disposed writer, who begins at the wrong end of nature, which opens the mind of the species, and walks by gradual steps—first acquires a power of applying the senses, and discriminating between objects without classification, which proceeds by an acquaintance with forms, or figures, and number—and not till then to combine and apply the facts it has mastered.

The teacher who sets out with such a theory may amuse himself, and get his stipend, but the force of nature must be very powerful in the pupil if his teacher does not make him a dunce.

The Author's fourth chapter is of the same character as the third—more metaphysical than philosophical—more of the book-making trade than of reason or nature—and we should pass the chapter by, if it did not invite an opportunity which we have long looked for, to mark some striking traits of the quackery and indecency practised by professors and book-makers of Education.

The Author having rambled to his 93d page in rather

an incoherent and unrememberable way, suddenly pounces upon a system of Education as much opposed to his metaphysical course as Aristotle was to John Bunyan—not indeed on the *primitive* system, or the method or practice by which it was taught, but soberly says:—"I take my example from Dr. Mayo's *Lessons on Objects*, for the Cheam School on the Pestalozzi plan." This book has been republished in Philadelphia, with a singular and erroneous change in the title, making it *Lessons upon Things*. The book is excellent—but like so many of our books of Arithmetic and others, it wants a *key*; that is, you buy a book advertised to learn arithmetic, but after having read it, you discover that you have yet to *buy a key*; as if a man should buy a house, and the seller should demand another price for the key before he can enter it. This scandalous trade has been extended to Grammars, and even to Geographical Elementary Books.

There can be no doubt of the excellence of Pestalozzi's book, of which Dr. Mayo, a professional manufacturer of books, has given a defective translation; but the method of its application makes no part of the book; and Mr. Simpson, who appears to know no more of Pestalozzi than Dr. Mayo has thought fit to let out, dwells on its excellence with the cold civility of a bow of unacquaintance.

There is an account of a Mr. Wilderspin, an amiable devotee to Education, and who is praised for his early development of the faculties of infants, but how we have no account.

Now what appears very remarkable, in the *existing rage* which prevails every where for promoting Education, is, that the *speculators* have made a very extensive trade, by *mutilations*, and *imitations*, but actual *piracy* of the works of Pestalozzi; nay, it would seem that the school at Cheam, in Surry, England, was an avowed Pestalozzian school; yet the books published as proceeding from that school, of which we possess several, are neither fair copies, nor translations, of Pestalozzi, but absolutely so contrived as if it were intended to teach ignorance instead of knowledge.

The *Mother's Book* of Pestalozzi is the simplest in design that is possible. It is intended to guide young mothers in the mode of opening the minds of their children in infancy to right knowledge; and to imbue the child's memory with the first objects of sense and thought, and to leave nothing thereafter to unlearn.

We have seen more than seventy books published by different persons in the United States, either mutilations of the books of Pestalozzi, or passed upon the public as originals. The basis of such books are good; but how does it happen, that while so many steal from and mutilate the works of Pestalozzi, that the whole system has not been established in this free country, where Education is more essential than in any other?

The question is not without an answer. The method of Pestalozzi requires no Provosts or Professors,—it affords no sinecures,—the teachers must work,—and if they bungle at their business they obtain no large bounties for retiring.

The method of Pestalozzi is too good,—but the fault is, that it teaches too much, and too soon, and too well,—it renders the pupil, in the ordinary period of acquiring grammar at the hackney schools, capable of catechising the professors of colleges in any department of knowledge which they have cultivated.

That estimable man, *Caleb Haines*, whose loss society has to deplore, had studied the Pestalozzian method, and had kept a journal of the conduct, and progress in life, of a number of youths, who had only a three years' course on the Pestalozzian method; and his good heart was accustomed to exult in the fact, that these youths had, without an exception, grown up to manhood every way intellectual, and distinguished by the excellence of their lives.

Education, as it is conducted, is as cruel a fraud upon society as ever was secretly devised by the enemies of social prosperity and human happiness.

LESSONS FROM HISTORY.

No. III.

It has been said that a historian should be of no country. The sentiment carries in it an imputation on all historians, and there is much force in it, since experience shows that the historian of every country manifests a prepossession for his own, and prejudice, more or less, against every other. Critics constantly remind us of the history of Carthage by the Romans, and conjecture what a history of Rome would be by a Carthaginian.

Perhaps it would be an advantageous mode of studying history, to compare what rival nations say of each other; and to discover what partiality has suppressed, and prejudice exaggerated or falsified.

History is disfigured, and mankind dishonored, by the animosities and the wars engendered in the name of a benignant Creator. Human passions, so blind, inconsistent, and perverted, are as humiliating as they are annoying. Sects undertake to consign each other to eternal perdition, and pretend they do so in accordance with the dictates of a religion of charity! They seem to take Almighty power into their own hands, and become the vindicators of some senseless idol, to whom they affect to be the true interpreters—and both sides claiming to be the true *Simon Pure*.

Without dwelling on the not less wicked, but less impious squabbles of ambition, or the infirmity which generates aristocracies and clanships, there are certain great features of social evil which merit a special regard, and a due observation of which is indispensable to the formation of a right estimate of historical transactions.

Passing over those periods which marked the decline and fall of the Roman empire; the incursions and conquests of Goths and Vandals, Saracens or Arabs; the crusades; the feudal system, a part of which continues to be engrafted on our own institutions in this new world,—we may take, as a point of beginning, the revival of letters in Europe, the domination of monks, and the long night of scholastic learning, and halt at that great epoch of the Council of Trent.

The Popes—mere men—seduced by the glare and temptations of temporal power, found it difficult to reconcile the simplicity of the fisherman, with the pomps and vanities of this vain world,—forgetting their origin, and the simplicity of the doctrines of universal moral equality, they transferred that infallibility to their civil condition which they had preached in their spiritual character.

The Council of Trent, (from 1545 to 1563,) had given an ascendancy to the ecclesiastical power, which seemed as if it was established on foundations that would endure forever. But very small causes were found sufficient to unsettle and alter the whole aspect of human affairs. Out of the contentions that arose, grew many horrible and barbarous wars. Luther in Germany, and Calvin, only with a different cockade, in Geneva, agitated the greater part of France and the German States, and desolated some hundred cities, and some thousand towns and hamlets. The old church and the new claimed exclusiveness, and consistently defamed, calumniated, anathematized, tortured, or burnt each other; always treating their own acts as *orthodox*, and the cruelty inflicted by their adversaries as the only objects of reprobation—always suppressing their own. It is only by both sides that we learn how wicked both sides were!

The conflicts of rival princes, gave the age of Henry IV. a military character,—but priests had become statesmen in the next stage of social progression; and, without referring to the share which the Popes took in politics, we may refer to Wolsey, Richelieu, and Alberoni, whose

lives present wonderful examples of the follies and madness into which mankind may be plunged.

The peace of Westphalia, (1648,) closed the war of 30 years, and transferred the predominancy of power from arms to commerce. Antecedent events had all contributed to this consummation. Columbus had opened the way to a new world, and Faust and his compeers had disclosed new avenues of creation to the mind, which abridged travel and economised time: and intellect became, in fact, a new and pervading power. United with commerce, to which it gave new impulses, the mines of America furnished the sinews of adventure and of war—exciting both by augmenting the means of sustaining them. The precious metals had been the universal passports before; the increase of quantity, instead of diminishing their value, as has been erroneously supposed by theorists, in fact stimulated to new adventures, by supplying an article which suffered nothing from seasons, climates, nor any of the ordinary causes of decay which affect other bodies; nor could a duplication of the metals now produce any other effects than the proportionate augmentation of enterprises and exchanges among the nations of the world.

In these times flourished Sully, the De Witts, and Colbert; the first had, in the intervals of war during an adventurous reign, prepared the way for that system which Colbert carried into complete execution, and raised France to the greatest prosperity, and Holland then enjoyed her golden age.

The wonders of the intellect were now developed, and went hand in hand with the progressive opulence of commerce. Envy of Spain gave rise to colonies, and colonies begat wars. The Portuguese had without great difficulty established themselves in India and Brazil, to be superseded by the Dutch, and they to be superseded by the French, to be all superseded by the English.—who in our day hold dominion over a population of 132,000,000 of people, and the most easily governed people in the universe. Our government is the fruit of those complicated revolutions and events in society.

Another power, which was but the auxiliary, has become most potent in human affairs. As knowledge has been diffused by the press, human rights have been developed. Before this epocha, the determinations of kings were absolute commands; in our day the greatest despots *appeal to the people*. Diplomacy is no longer a mystery, locked up in cabinets; it is an argument addressed to the judgments of men, and whether to inform or deceive, the appeal has become as necessary as if the appellants were actually agents accounting to their constituents.

It is the press which has wrought this revolution. But it behoves those who cherish its prosperity and its freedom, to reflect a little farther. When gunpowder was introduced in war, the first discovery of its effects was that it superseded the sword; but it also placed men more on an equality; it required a new discipline, and it was found effective by both sides in a contest.

So the press was long conceived to be favorable only to the cause of freedom and virtue, but we find that, like gunpowder, it may be employed in the support of despotism, corruption, and crime; and is employed to generate every species of those iniquities against which it was considered as the infallible antidote.

The friends of freedom do not appear to entertain any apprehensions on this score. Pursuing the generous maxim, that "freedom of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it." They do not appear to discriminate with due regard how disproportionate is the contest when the opulent conspire against the poor; or when the opulent enemies of freedom are lavish in suborning the press to perfidious purposes, and the friends of liberty look on with dullness and confidence, unconscious of the actual circumstances, or governed by a niggardly economy which blindly values the price of a gazette against the freedom and intelligence of a free press,

From the *Galenian* (Upper Mis.).

GALENA.

The citizens of the Lead Mine district, having come here under the inducements held forth by the government, to carry on her mining operations; and paid a heavy tax for this privilege, have shared the toils of many years, and have thus far, reaped nothing but the misery incident to all belligerent countries, where a sacrifice of all enjoyment, of all hard earnings, and every thing dear to themselves and families, is required to expel the invaders, and sustain the possession and the honor of the country.

We find, that in the late act of Congress, granting the right of pre-emption to certain individuals under certain circumstances, left unprotected, a large portion of the most needy, the most meritorious, and hence the most deserving class of our citizens. The miners, who have been here for years—fought the battles of our country—paid a tax to government for their privileges, and have never occupied any land, except a small lot of mineral ground, under the mining regulations—have not the right to enter a farm at Congress price, when that privilege has been extended to all such as choose to take possession of farming land without permission from government.

Equal rights, therefore, would clearly indicate that this class should not exclusively be rejected.

We would further state, that in consequence of the general dearth of all business, and consequent exhaustion of all the resources of the country occasioned by the late Indian war, not one out of ten, perhaps, of the real occupants of the land, is able to purchase at so short a notice, the land on which he depends for the support of his family, and hence is left to the mercy of the speculator, who, coming from a country not drained thus of all its resources, may drive him from his home and improvement, to seek, again, a support upon unbroken soil, and that not his own.

We would by no means, oppose the sale of the country, for we are aware that no country can long flourish or long prosper unless the land belong to the occupants.—But, in as much as favors and privileges are frequently granted to foreigners, who, by wars and other calamities, are induced to seek an asylum among us, we can see no good reason why our own citizens, who have been driven to penury and destruction by wars in our own country, should not have equal privileges with those from afar.

There was a bill passed last session of Congress, granting a township of land to the Polish exiles, on certain conditions; and we now ask whether, by the same mode of reasoning which caused Congress to grant this favor to them, the same Congress will not be willing to give the same, or similar privileges, to our citizens of the Lead Mines! The people here only desire the term of five years, to make payment for such lands as they may actually want for the support of their families, &c.

By this means, every man might become a free-holder, the country be settled, and the government sustain no loss, nor the country become exhausted at once of all its circulating capital.

We hope that the citizens of the country in this State, and the adjoining Territory will, as early as possible, adopt such a course as may be deemed proper to bring about this event, and send on their petition to Congress at its next session.

A sale is to take place at Mineral Point, in November next, and we hope no one has occasion to fear that any one will bid against him for his improvement. We are sure, from the good feelings which prevail among the people of our country, that no such occurrence will take place, though no pre-emption right be granted.

Oct. 6.—Steamboat Jo Daviess arrived this evening, from Fort Winnebago, after an absence of fifteen days.

She left this place (Galena) for the Fort, with a freight of thirty tons, and reached the place of her destination without unloading one pound of her freight until she arrived at Fort Winnebago.

She has several passengers on her return, among them was Capt. Vail, of the Army.

A public dinner was given to Hon. Isaac Hill, by the Democrats of Grafton county, at Haverhill, last Wednesday. We understand it was numerously attended.—*New Hampshire Patriot*.

ELECTIONS.

The Federal "wigs" of Connecticut—the Bank wigs of Maryland, and the Nullification wigs of South Carolina, have succeeded generally in the late elections. These "wig" States, added to the Tariff "wig" State of Kentucky, will form a beautiful team of piebald "wiggery" nags. They will be entered by their keepers, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and Nic Biddle, and will doubtless run old Hickory off the turf, and kick Martin Van Buren "into the middle of next week"—that is, if their heels can be kept off of each other by their managing but selfish grooms.—*Southern Banner*.

From the Globe.

DISTRESSING CONSEQUENCES OF "AN ERROR OF A COPYIST OR COMPOSITOR."

A few days since we quoted a passage from the Bank's Quarterly Review, edited by Mr. Walsh, which, as it happened to be true, we felt bound, considering the source, to ascribe to accident. It turns out precisely as we anticipated. The Review, it seems, told the truth by accident, in announcing the following as the authors solemn convictions, founded on the evidences of the last session of Congress:

"The danger, therefore, that all political power will be engrossed by the SENATE, IS CONTINUED AND IMMINENT, and can be arrested only by THE PEOPLE."

The pedagogue's mind was no doubt running parallels between the usurpations and tyrannies of the Roman—the Carthaginian—the Venetian—and the British Senate, and the aristocracies they fostered with the late excesses of the American Senate, and was thus led unconsciously to the conclusion we quoted. Finding, however, that the sentiment is altogether out of keeping with the article which he was hired by the Bank to write, he comes out in the National (Bank) Gazette, and imputes to the mistake of the copyist or compositor, the only honest sentiment in his article. He says:

"Mr. Editor: I have just read the article in the Washington Globe, of yesterday, in which the following extract is made from the essay on the Executive power, published in the 31st No. of the American Quarterly Review, accompanied with comments alike characteristic of the good sense and good faith which characterize the Globe:

'The danger, therefore, that all political power will be engrossed by the Senate, is continued and imminent, and can be arrested only by the People.'

"The context, which is carefully omitted, shows conclusively, that the word Senate is an error of the copyist or compositor. Substitute the word President for the word Senate, and the sentence is in keeping with the purpose of the essay, and with the matter which immediately precedes and follows it. Soon after it appeared, I pointed out to you the mistake.

"So obvious is the error from the context, that I am almost ashamed to trouble you with this explanation. Yours, &c.

THE REVIEWER."

How unfortunate that he did not also point it out to the Public, in September! How lamentable have been the consequences of this mistake in the Review, for the cause of the Bank and its magnates of the Senate! The People are told by this oracular Bank Review, that "the danger that all political power will be engrossed by the Senate, is continued and imminent," and they are invoked to arrest it. They are told that the Senate's grasping propensity "can be arrested only by the People." The People had seen their instructions treated with contempt by these Senators, and, impressed with the sentiments of the Reviewer, they have promptly obeyed his call—and what has been the result! New Jersey, which was the first to receive this rescript against the Senate, acted instantly. She forthwith elected her General Assembly—called the members together—dismissed Mr. Frelinghuysen, and appointed General Wall to supply his place, who has already, in the most eloquent speeches, denounced throughout New Jersey the dangerous usurpations of the all engrossing body! RHODE ISLAND has also provided for the dismissal of Mr. KNIGHT, another of the usurping junto. New Hampshire has ejected Mr. BELL, and put an indelible brand upon that faithless pledge-breaking Senator. Maine, too, has a Legislature prepared to perform the decree of the Reviewer, and do execution upon Senator SPRAGUE, who last winter snarled and gnashed his teeth like a hunted wolf, when pressed by the instructions of his constituents. The wretched POINDEXTER has already escaped, like an outlaw, from the denunciations of his constituents, for whom tables were spread with the Bank's money, in the hope to appease them. The multitude assembled to hear his defence, for the most part turned their backs upon him and his free feasts. They left him to throw his smoking viands to the dogs, and gave their hearts and hands, and huzzas, to cheer the patriotic Walker, while pronouncing his eloquent and withering philippic upon the course of the abandoned Senator. Virginia, in the mean time, has not failed to mark her sense of the high-handed course of her aristocratic Senator, who boldly declared his willingness to violate the constitution, if the necessities of his country! (that is, his party, the aristocracy, to which he is ready to sacrifice every thing,) should demand it.

The result, then, of the Reviewer's appeal to the People to arrest the dangerous course of the Senate, will, in all probability, be the choice of 13 Senators, out of the sixteen to be elected to the next Congress, opposed to the usurpations of the late junto under the control of the Bank and the lead of Mr. Clay. ALABAMA will give ONE, GEORGIA TWO, NORTH CAROLINA ONE, VIRGINIA ONE, NEW JERSEY ONE, PENNSYLVANIA ONE, RHODE ISLAND ONE, MAINE ONE, NEW HAMPSHIRE ONE, ILLINOIS ONE, MISSOURI ONE, MISSISSIPPI ONE Kentucky, Louisiana, and Maryland, will doubtless return their old heaven, or some

TRIO equally sour, to contribute in raising the wind for the blustering coalition.

But what will Mr. Clay say when he enters the Senate next month, and looks around upon the death's heads—the ghosts of the murdered Senators, who will for one season more be permitted to haunt the Senate Chamber? What will he say when he sees poor SPRAGUE, BELL, LEIGH, POINDEXTER, KNIGHT, FRELINGHUYSEN, standing shivering on the Banks of Styx, and ready to be ferried over—and in the back ground, already condemned and doomed to follow, BLACK, MOORE, MANGUM, SOUTHARD, ROBINS! He will not say, "I did it." No, he will lay all the blame to the fatal mistake of the Bank Review; which, speaking with the oracular voice of Robert Walsh, jr., so unhappily for him, called upon the People to arrest and bring to justice the all-engrossing faction of which he was the leader.

THE CRIME OF COUNTERFEITING IMPUTED TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AS A PARTY MEASURE.

The National (Bank) Intelligencer is disposed to improve upon the hint given by Mr. Biddle and his Board of Directors, when, by way of a comparison, they insisted they had the same right to use the money of the Bank to put down the President of the United States, as they had to use it in putting down counterfeiters. From the following article, which we extract from the Intelligencer of yesterday, it will be seen, that the Editor of that print is attempting to propagate the opinion, that forgery of the notes of the Bank of the United States, has been carried on by the friends of the Administration, as a party purpose. The authority on which the Editor of the Intelligencer makes this imputation, and to which he says "we are obliged to give credit," is that of the Western Monitor, (Missouri,) one of the Bank's dependent presses, and about as much entitled to confidence as the Courier and Enquirer.—Globe.

From the National Intelligencer.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

We copy the following from the Western Monitor, published at Fayette, in Missouri, of the date of October 14. Were the character of the paper from which we copy it less respectable, we should receive the whole story with incredulity. But so plain a tale, from a source to which we have been accustomed to look for accurate intelligence from that part of the country, we are obliged to give credit, to a certain degree: not to such an extent, however, as to consider it as implicating any respectable portion of the party, politically opposed to us, however it may involve a few individuals:—

FAYETTE, (Missouri,) Oct. 14.

A FACT, which ought to be known.—During the recent session of the Federal court, a very startling fact came out in evidence before the grand jury. It has been known for a length of time, that early last spring, a very extensive counterfeiting establishment was discovered and broke up near the Neongo spring in this State. It had entwined in its fold, many citizens heretofore unsuspected, and until the publication of the testimony, conjecture was busy in probing out the cause of their seeming aberration. This, with a thousand other evils, can now be plainly traced to the "spirit of party." A citizen of the city of St. Louis testified that he had been a consistent and faithful member of the Jackson party—that he generally supported the old Hero in every thing, and particularly on the subject of his opposition to the Bank. He was applied to by the notorious Stephen W. Foreman, who was an applicant for the office of Secretary of State, under Governor MILLER, to join the counterfeiters. The application was made in a political sense, and in the name of the party. They were both opposed to the bank, and desired its overthrow—the counterfeit notes were well executed, and would easily pass among the people as genuine—a cry had been already raised that the bank was crossing good and genuine paper, in a spirit of gain—and in proportion to the increase of counterfeit paper, would be the excitement of the people, if properly and judiciously managed. In this way, it was argued, the parties could make money for themselves—run down the popularity of the bank, and advance the prosperity of Gen. Jackson's administration. It was also argued, there could be no more harm in this than any other political manœuvre; but the citizen of St. Louis testified that he refused the proposition, and kept it a secret.

Thus it has at last appeared in evidence, that if the Neongo gentlemen had been successful, the Bank of the United States was to have been put down in this and other Western States, for crossing good paper! The people recollect the outcry which was raised upon this subject about a year ago, but since the detection of the gentlemen politicians, this branch of the opposition to the Bank has not been urged!

GAMESTERS.

A German paper mentions the fact that of 603 Gamesters at Hamburg, 300 committed suicide, 100 ended their career as swindlers or highway robbers, and the remaining 200 by apoplexy, chagrin, or despair.

From the Globe.

COMFORTING.

The Bank-bought presses have one happy faculty. It is that of extracting victory out of defeat, and joy out of the saddest disappointments. The Pennsylvania Inquirer, of the 1st inst. commences an article upon "the Presidency" in the following manner, viz.

"We rejoice at the results of the recent elections in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, on one account; had either of the States named gone against the administration, no matter by how small a majority, Van Buren would have been withdrawn from the contest—would not have been a candidate for the Presidency—some stronger candidate would have been brought into the field, and the present dynasty might possibly have been perpetuated."

Is not this very comforting? The Bank editor then goes into a discussion of the probable result of the next Presidential Election between Mr. Van Buren and any "available candidate" whom the Bank can induce to run against him, and sums up the matter in the following table, viz.

	Van Buren.	Anti-Van Buren.
New Hampshire,	7	0
Massachusetts,	0	14
Rhode Island,	0	4
Connecticut,	0	8
New York,	42	0
Pennsylvania,	30	0
New Jersey,	8	0
Delaware,	0	3
Maryland,	2	8
Virginia,	0	23
North Carolina,	0	15
South Carolina,	0	11
Kentucky,	0	15
Ohio,	0	21
Louisiana,	0	5
Indiana,	0	9
Illinois,	0	5
Georgia,	11	0
Vermont,	0	7
Tennessee,	15	0
Alabama,	7	0
Mississippi,	0	4
Maine,	10	0
Missouri,	0	4
	132	156
		132

Anti-Jackson majority, - - 24

If the object of this writer be to weaken Mr. Van Buren, by showing that he cannot be elected should he be the candidate of the Republican party, we apprehend this estimate will produce a contrary effect. Let the Bank pull off its mask, and tell the people who Mr. Van Buren is, and our word for it, this very table will show that the Republican party can infallibly beat him with either Mr. Van Buren, Col. Johnson, Mr. Rives, Col. Benton, Mr. White, or any other respectable Anti-Bank man, nearly two to one.

It will be perceived that the Bank puts down Rhode Island, Connecticut, eight in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Vermont, Mississippi, and Missouri, for Mr. Anti-Van Buren, and yet beats Mr. Van Buren only twenty-four votes. There is not one of those States, which, to say the least, Mr. Van Buren has not as good a chance to carry as any "available candidate" whom the Bank can start. Yet, it requires but a change of thirteen votes according to this table, to reverse the majority and elect Mr. Van Buren. There are more than twenty chances to one, that more than thirteen of these votes would in such a contest be for Mr. Van Buren. If he were to get either of the three States, Virginia, North Carolina, or Ohio, it is done. If he were to get Connecticut and Maryland, or Connecticut and Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Vermont, Mississippi, or Missouri, it is done. So, if he were to get Indiana and Rhode Island, Maryland, Louisiana, Illinois, Vermont, Mississippi, or Missouri. So, if he were to get Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont; Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Maryland; Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Louisiana, or Illinois, or Mississippi, or Missouri. So, by getting not more than one, two, or three of the twelve States names, perhaps fifty combinations may be shown in which the majority would be reversed. Indeed, there are no three out of the twelve, a change of whose vote would not defeat Mr. Anti-Buren, and only one combination can be made out of any three of the twelve which would not elect Mr. Van Buren, and that would produce a tie.

This table is, in fact, an incautious concession on the part of the Bank, that the battle of the Democracy for the next Presidential election, is already fought and won. It considers Mr. Van Buren weaker than other republican candidates who might be started, and yet concedes enough to show, that he can beat Mr. Anti-Van Buren, whoever he may be. Such, on examining the table, will be the conclusion of every man who knows any thing of the present political character of the several States.

The Bank is evidently in market, hunting for a new candidate. Its old champions, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and even Judge M'Lean, are *used up*; and to give it any chance for success, it must *make a new purchase*. Let the Democracy of the country be cautious and keep united. The man who attempts to divide them is a traitor and an enemy. They are for "*measures not men*." Their *measures* are determined on, and they will confer together and see what *men* can be most relied upon to carry them into execution, and those men they will support in an unbroken phalanx.

SURVEY OF THE UNITED STATES COAST.

Whilst several of the states are having geological and geographical surveys of their termini, and the parts contained, the general government has ordered a survey of the coast of the United States, which is now in a state of forwardness. By a law of 1807, this survey was directed to be made, and Mr. F. R. Hassler, at the recommendation of Mr. Jefferson, was chosen for this service. This gentleman is well known for his deep knowledge of Mathematics, their application to practical purposes, and for his extensive astronomical attainments. Of these acquirements, there were none more capable of judging than those who recommended him for this duty, and their judgment has been confirmed both by Mr. H's conduct, and the applause his mode of performing this survey has won him in Europe. Our readers must not rest under the impression that he has been engaged ever since the passage of the first law authorizing the survey; on the contrary, it was not commenced until 1816, and then was again suspended after the lapse of one summer.—The cause of this is not distinctly known, but is usually ascribed to a difficulty in procuring the necessary appropriation, or in procuring the payment of about one thousand dollars salary and travelling expenses. We have only one remark to make upon this statement, if true, that penuriousness in compensating scientific men in the employment of a great government, is a meanness which amounts to a disgrace.—This survey has, we believe, been again commenced within a few months under better auspices, and it is believed that the operations of this summer have served as a model for more than one European nation, by which to conduct similar observations.

The method adopted by Mr. Hassler is to lay off, upon the coast to be surveyed, a series of triangles, each angle of which must be accurately measured, and the inclination of their sides to the meridian exactly ascertained. These triangles have bases of great extent, as far as the telescopic observation can conveniently reach. Their length must be computed with great precision, inasmuch as the correctness of the whole work depends upon this calculation.

We cannot go farther into the details of this important undertaking, but most truly do we wish that a trifling cause may not again suspend its progress. The loss which would accrue to public and private property from an inadequate knowledge of our coast, from false charts, and uncertain soundings, is far greater than the whole amount, which would cover the expense of the survey.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

From the Globe.

THE OLD ROOT FEDERALISM.

The National Intelligencer, which has not yet given up the hope, that the corrupt influence of the great corporation which is the head and hope of the struggling aristocracy of this country, hung out yesterday the signals which are employed to bring together the enemies of equal rights, under whatever name they rally. The nullifiers—the nationals—the mercantile and manufacturing monopolists, are all to unite to discountenance the *right of free suffrage*, which is always held up as defeating the influence of intelligence in the administration of this government. The editor of the Intelligencer, in remarking upon the probable issue of the pending election in New York, says:

"To which side the victory inclines, is a question much more doubtful than to which it is due. That a very large proportion of all the votes in New York, who have any stake in the national prosperity, or who have an essential interest in the perpetuation of our political institutions, or indeed, in the preservation of social order, are now numbered among the whigs, is a fact which cannot be controverted. It is in New York, in this particular, as the elections every where else have demonstrated it to be, that, among those whose patriotism is enlightened by intelligence and the means of correct information, a decided majority is opposed to the measures, and especially the more recent measures, of the administration."

Here this British-born editor insists that a large majority of those "*who have any stake in the national prosperity, or who have an essential interest in our political institutions, or indeed, in the preservation of social order, are numbered among the Whigs!*"

Are the Nullifiers, who have so recently attempted to overthrow our institutions—who were already armed and prepared to put an end to "*social order*," by sounding the tocsin of civil

war, and who are so proudly numbered among the whigs, to be considered of that class who alone have "*a stake in the national prosperity*?" In South Carolina, the majority is in effect disfranchised, and the right of suffrage rendered unequal, by giving a minority in the State political power over the majority. And is this State more prosperous than New York? Has it shown a stronger disposition to perpetuate our political institutions—to preserve social order, than New York? We think not. Has the privileged city of Philadelphia, under the influence of the Bank aristocracy, shown, in the bloody scenes of assassination with the knife, and the daring outrage, committed by the Bank mercenaries, of firing from the windows of houses upon an unarmed multitude, that those who assume alone to have "*essential interests*" in the government, are the only persons desirous to perpetuate our institutions, and preserve "*social order*?"

How is it in England and Ireland, where the "*essential interest*" gentry, lord it over the land? Is "*social order*" the distinguishing characteristic there? No—wherever aristocracy prevails, tyranny and oppression, its handmaids, have uniformly produced scenes of blood and devastation.

The principle asserted by the editor of the Intelligencer is precisely that which distinguishes the government of his native country. It is, that none have any political interest where they have not an important property interest—or, in his own words, "*a stake in the national prosperity*." It is the maxim of his country, that those who are rich are the only persons "*whose patriotism is enlightened by intelligence*," and who have "*the means of correct information*."

This Englishman forgets that it is the principle of this happy government, that every freeman has "*an essential interest in the national prosperity*." His happiness—his liberty—his intelligence—nay, his very subsistence, depends upon those political rights which give him "*an essential interest in the prosperity of his country*." That extended right of suffrage which the editor of the Intelligencer would confine to those who had the "*means of correct information*," is the very source of the spreading intelligence of the American people, and is the source of that national prosperity which makes our country a perfect contrast to the disfranchised nations of the old world.

We publish a paragraph to-day on the subject of Mr. P. P. Barbour's proposition, when in Congress, to sell the stock held by the government, in the Bank of the United States. We doubt, very much, if the sequel will not show, to the satisfaction of every person who ever doubted on the subject, that Mr. Barbour was right, if we view the matter merely in a pecuniary point of view.—Mr. Biddle and his Board of Directors have already commenced dividing out among the individual stockholders, the interest which accrued on the stock owned by the United States. In his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Biddle expressly says [that, for the *removal of the deposits, the Bank also claims "indemnity."* For this indemnity, it will be seen, if we mistake not, the *stock*, itself, of the government, will be taken. The Bank has it in its clutches, and the directors have no idea of ever paying it back to its rightful owner. The removal of the deposits furnishes what the Bank no doubt thinks an excellent pretext for such an outrage. It will not be worse, in principle, than the act already committed, of seizing the dividends.

But, if the Bank is got rid of with a loss to the government of its 7,000,000 of dollars capital and the interest, we shall view it a most fortunate escape for the people, and think their riddance of that corrupt institution, even on such terms, matter of joy and gratulation.—*Knoxville Register*.

From the Globe.

THE GOLD CURRENCY OF FRANCE.

It is remarkable, that the same inequality between the Mint ratio and the actual value of Gold Coins, formerly existed in France, as, until lately, existed in the United States; and it is equally remarkable that the consequences of this disproportion of ratio was alike in each country; and that the process of correcting the evils arising from it, have been alike in each,

From the Cyclopaedia Britannica, we find that—
"In France, the Louis d'or, which, previously to the recoinage, in 1785, was rated, in the Mint valuation, at 24 livres, was really worth 25 livres 10 sols. Those, therefore, who chose to discharge the obligations they had contracted, by payments of gold coin in preference to silver, plainly lost 1 livre 10 sols, on every sum of 24 livres! The consequence was, that very few such payments were made, that gold was almost entirely banished from circulation, and that the currency of France consisted almost exclusively of silver. In 1785, a sixteenth part was deducted from the weight of the Louis d'or, and since that period the proportionate value of the precious metals, as fixed in the French Mint, has more nearly corresponded with the proportion they bear to each other in the market."

The beneficial consequences to the French nation growing out of the reform in the Mint ratio of gold in that country, have been immense. It has introduced into extensive and general circulation that description of metallic currency which had previously been "*almost entirely banished from circulation*."

In 1833, according to the most accurate estimates, the whole *metallic* circulating medium of France, was about *five hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars*. Of this sum, *one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars* was GOLD, and *three hundred and fifty millions silver*.

By the act of last Congress, we did precisely what was done in France in 1785. We deducted one-sixteenth part of the eagle. The beneficial effects are already seen, felt, and acknowledged in almost every part of the Union—although three months have not elapsed, since the first new gold coin was struck off at the Mint. A currency which had for years previously been *banished from circulation*, has again appeared, and is already extensively circulated. So far, the effect of the change in the Mint ratio, has been the same in this country as in France.

It has been predicted by some of the friends of the Bank, and of course enemies to the success of the measure, that the introduction of the new gold coin as a part of our metallic circulating medium, will drive from circulation the silver, which now forms a portion of it. It has not had that effect in France—two-thirds of their metallic circulation is silver now. It will not have that effect in this country—we shall always have a full proportion of silver circulation with the gold. But we can tell those gentlemen, who profess so much alarm, and predict such evils to flow from the introduction of gold into our circulating medium, one effect which it will have. It will banish from circulation all small notes, whether issued by Banks or city corporations.

In France, there are no bank notes of a less denomination than *five hundred francs*, or about *ninety-three dollars*. More than three-fourths of their whole circulating medium is metallic.

In this country the work of reform began some time since: many of the States prohibited the circulation of notes of a denomination less than five dollars. All the other States will have to follow the example. The introduction of gold, we have no doubt, will hasten it. We believe that the work of reform will not stop short of driving from circulation all notes under the denomination of twenty dollars. This will secure the metallic circulation to such extent throughout the whole country, as to secure the products of the labor of the industrious classes, from those shocks and variations in value, arising from the fluctuations in the small paper medium in which they were formerly paid. This should be secured to them; and when accomplished they will have good cause to bless the *Jackson currency*.

From the Westchester Temperance Advertiser.

WHO WOULD BE AN EDITOR?

Reader! you know very little about the life of an Editor, and it is not worth while to try to tell you what sort of a life he leads. Paper, ink and types can't describe it. Pencil and paint may be essayed in vain. To know how an Editor lives, you must—become an Editor. But we say to you, as we have said to almost every one who has ever thought worth while to advise with us on the subject—don't try it, we beseech you. Stick to the lapstone—the shears—the sledge—the hand saw—the plough—the pestle—or even be a lawyer, and whistle for clients—and you may chance to "*go ahead*"—but, as you value quiet and consistency, as you wish to have comfort by day, and rest by night, don't be an Editor!

Do you ask why?—Just think, for a moment, what an Editor must do, and what he must not do, and your question will be answered.

He must endeavor to raise the standard of public morals, but must not attack any vice, or error, or infirmity, to which any of his patrons, or friends, are subject.

He must write, whether gloomy or glad—sick or well—whether the mercury runs high or low—whether political prospects are fair or foul—still, he must write; and he must produce something that is either pretty or popular, or he is deemed a stupid fellow.

He must print whatever is sent or handed him for insertion whether he can read it or not—let his space be little or much—at the very time, and in the very manner that it is requested.

He must remember and duly execute all orders, verbal or written, that his kind patrons are so obliging as to dictate.

He must be literally, "*all things to all men*," and try to please every body—or, he must "*take the responsibility*" of acting upon principle; pursue an independent course—labor to uphold the rights and liberties, and to improve the manners and morals of his country—determined to be honest in the worst of times; write like a freeman and toil like a slave; wear out his press and types, and finally himself; and leave to his children, if he can keep the one and accumulate the other a *good name and a file of old newspapers*.

